The Intelligencer

The Message and Treasury Report. Our available space is given this morn ing to the Message of the President and the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, yesterday transmitted to Congress and telegraphed exclusively for our col umns. The operations of the Treasury are of so great magnitude and so import ant in their influence on the business of the country, that the Secretary's annual reports are as carefully guarded before ansmittal to Congress and read with as much interest as the messages of the Presdent. It will be found in the present case that the Secretary's report is the more readable document of the two. Mr. Bour-WELL always has something to say and

says it an interesting way,
President Grant's message has few striking features. It is a plain, unpretending review of the current business the government, rather awkward in style sometimes, and pro forms in the main There is, however, a not unskillful avoid ance of specific opinious or recommendations on controverted directions where antagonisms might be excited. The message is not likely to create irritation in any quarter. The most important recommendations are those for amnesty and for a reduction of internal taxes and tariff duties. The latter, however, is recommended and fully discussed by Secretary BOUTWELL, so it is only in his discussion amnesty that the President stands on his own ground. Even that is very carefully qualified and tempered by the suggestion that while amnesty might be a wise policy it would be best, if that suits Congresa, to discriminate against conspicuous leaders. The President, while furnishing a good argument in favor of a sweeping amnesty, avoids committing

himself at all. We have not time or space to notice the message in detail, but may refer to some leatures of it hereafter.

NEW YORK CITY.

NEW YORK, December 4.-It is now stated that Thomas Stewart will succeed Tweed as Commissioner of Public Works, the statement being endorsed by leading members of the Committee of Seventy. Charles O'Connor has gone to Albany

Charles O'Connor has gone to Abany to oppose the motion for a reduction of Tweed's bail. An application for a reduction of Connolly's bail to \$500,000 will probably be granted to-morrow by Judge Brady. The testimony connecting Tweed with the Harlem court house swindle is said to have been given before the grand jury. Five thousand six hundred dollars it is stated were traced to his bands, while also it was proved that other sums were paid him by Senator Genet.

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS

Explosion of a Locomotive Boiler. New York, December 4.—A special from Hawley. Pa., states that the boiler of a locomotive in the Erie Railway engine house exploded yesterday, wrecking the building and doing considerable dam-FREIGHT TRAINS COLLIDE

Seven freight cars laden with valuable machinery telescoped into mother freight train yesterday on the Eric track near Rutherford Park, all being smashed. Loss

INDIANAPOLIS, December 4.—A frightful accident occurred last night on the
Bellefontaine railroad five miles east of
this city. A party, consisting of Thos.
O'Connor and wife and four laborers,
were on a hand car on their way to a
point where they were at work, and were
mel by an extra train just at dark, and a
collision occurred. O'Connor was instantly killed and terribly mangled. His
wife had her back broken, and Mike Murphy, a laborer, had his jaw broken and
his skull crushed in several places. The his skull crushed in several places. The ies to the two latter will prove fatal.

The Weather To-Day. WAS DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SHONAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 4-7:30 P. M.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 4—730 F. M. 1
PROBABILITIES.

A high barometer and clear weather are probable for Tuesday, from the southern and middle Atlantic eastward to the plains, as also from Lake Erie to Lake Superior. Clearing weather in New York and New England, with northwest winds. The area of lowest pressure will probably move northeast into the Gulf of St. Lawrence, accompanied by Gulf of St. Lawrence, accompanied by states, and a low barometer with rain and snow will probably advance southras into Nebriska and Minnesota by Tuesday night. Cautionary signals continue for the night at Grand Haven, Chicago, Milwaukee, Detroit, Toledo, Cleveland, Buffalo, Rochester, Oswego, Portland, Boston, New London, New York and Cape May, and are also ordered this evening at Baltimore, Norfolk, Wilmans, Charleston, Savannah and Jack. this evening at Baltlmore, Norfolk, Wil-mington, Charleston, Savannah and Jack-sonville.

Ground Broken on the T. H. & Cininnati Railroad.

TERRE HAUTE, December 4 .- The cer emony of throwing the first shovelfull of dirt on the Cincinnati & Terre Hante of dirt on the Cincinnati & Terre Haute Railroad was performed near this city to-day. Restient director Hon. L. H. Burbett, threw the dirt and Hon. Harvey D. Scott, ex-member of Congress, made the ceremonial speech. Mr. Scott directed special attention to the Inexhaustible min-Shaler, of N. C.; Young, of Ga.; Kindall, rai resources of Western and Southern Indiana; to the great supplies of block and bituminous coal, and the means of develbituminous coal, and the means of devel-ping these vast stores of nidden wealth.

PHILADELPHIA, December 4.—The Grand Duke and suite, accompanied by Mass. Pollard, of Vt.; Ambler, of the New York. December 4.—The International in New York. New York, December 4.—The International in New York. December 4.—The International in New York. New York, December 4.—The International in New York. New York, December 4.—The International in New York. December 4.—The International in New York. New York, December 4.—The International in New York. December 4.—The International in New Yor

The Wheeling Intelligencer.



A REGING DAILY INTELLIGENCER

VOL. XX.

WHEELING, W. VA., TUESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 5, 1871.

NO. 88.

BY TELEGRAPH. ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORT

Exclusively to the Intelligencer-

(By the Western Union Line, North-west cor. of Main and Monroe sts.)

CONGRESS.

Washington, December 4, 1871.

HOUSE. Speaker Blains called the House to order at noon. There was a large number of spectators present. After prayer the coll was called, and was responded to by wo hundred members.

After appointing a committee to wait on the President, the Speaker announced the committees: Dawes, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee; Garrield of Appropriations, and McChary of Elections.

Elections.

The Speaker announced the Standing Committees, as follows:

Elections—McCready, of Iowa; Hoar, of Mass; Thomas, of M. C.; Perry, of Ohio; Hazelton, of Wis; Earne, of R. I.; Arthur, of Ky.; Merrick, of Md.; Rice, of Ills.

Illis.

Wuys and Means—Dawes, of Mass,
Maynard, of Tenn; Kelly, of Pa; Brooks,
of N. Y.; Finkelburg, of Mo; Burchard,
of Illa; E. H. Roberts, of N. Y.; Kerr, of E.
Ind.; Beck, of N. Y.
Appropriations—Carfield, of Ohio; Sargent, of Cala; Deckey, of Pa; Clark, of S.
N. Y.; Palmer, of Iowa; Hale, of Me; T
Niblack, of Ind.; Marshall, of Ills; I
Swann, of Md.

Eunking and Currency—Hooper, of Me

Swann, of Md.

Banking and Currency—Hooper, of
Mass.; Waldron, of Mich.; Smith, of Vt.
Farwell, of Ills.; Monroe, Merrian, ot N.
Y.; Cox, of N. Y.; Randall, of Pa.; Dox,

Ala. Pucific Railroad—Wheeler, of N. Y.:

Townsend, of N. Y.

Public Lands—Ketchum, of New York;

Puolic Lands—Ketchum, of New York;
Townsend, of Pa; Hawley, of Illa; Kellogg, of Conn., Dunnel, of Min.; Rusk, of
Wis; McCormick, of Mo.; Ritchie, of Md.;
Slamer, of Oregos.
Post Offices and Post Roads—Farnsworth, of Illa; Hill, of N. J.; Twitchell, of
Mass; Tyner, of Ind.; Randall, of Pa.;
Porter, of Va; Houghton, of Cal.; Van
Trump, of Ohlo.
Manufactures—B. S. Burdett, of Mo.;
Ames, of Mass; Upson, of Ohlo; Stowell, of
Va; Delarge, of S. C.; Rice, ot Ky;
Rogers, of N. Y.; Stevens, of Ills; McCleiland, of Pa.; Mitchell, of Wis; Williams,
of N. Y.; Wilson of Ohlo; Have, of

isind, of Fa.; attenen, of Was; Winnans, of N. X.

Agriculture—Wilson, of Ohio; Hays, of Ala.; Ilavens, of Mo.; Lampert, of N. Y.;

Speer, of Ga.; Hazleton, of N. J.; Haldeman, of Pa.; Garrett, of Tenn.; Crossland,

of Ky.
Indian Affairs-Shanks, of Ind.; Burdett, of Mo.; Smith Averill, of Minn.; Creely, of Pa.; Edwards, of Ark.; Adams,

of Ky.

Military Affairs—Coburn, of Ind.;

Stoughton, of Mich.; Hoy, of Ill.; Doaner, of Iowa; Moorey, of La.; Harris, of Misa.;

Slocum, of N. Y.; Campbell, of Ohio.;

Terry, of Va.; Militia Sheldon, of La.;

Sprague, of Ohio; Twitchel, of Masa.;

Watts, of Fla.; Rush, of Wis.; Conner, of Tex.; Blair, of Mo.; Acker, of Pa.; Tuthill, of N. Y.

Ind.; Sutherland, Mich.; Whitham, Tenn. Foreign Affairs.—Banks, Mass.; Meyers, Pa.; Williard, Vt.; Ambler Duell, Ky.; Packard, Ind.; Wood, N. Y.; Morgan, O.; Robinson, Ill. Territories.—Taile, of Neb.; McKee, of Miss.; Pindle, of N. Y.; Parker, of Mo.; Lowe, of Ks.; Shoemaker, of Pa.; Barnum, of Conn.; Vaughan, of Tenn.; Hereford, of W. Va.

ford, of W. Va.

Resolutionary Pensions and War of 1812.

—Millard, of Vt; Porter, of Va.; Eames, of R. I.; Cobb, of N. C.; Sprague, of Ohio; Rice, of Ky.; Fork, of N. J.; Cald-

well, of Tenn.

Invalid Pensions.—Moore, of Ill.; Peck, of Ohio; Wallace, of S. C.; McJunkin, of Pa.; Wakemar, of N. Y.; Turner, of Ala.; Bird, of N. J.; Manson, of Ind.; Speer, of Pa.

Raflicays and Canals.-Packer, of Pa. Ames Hulsey, of N. J.; Morphis, of Mo.; Knapp, of Ill.; StJohn, of N. Y.; Briggs, of Del.; Winchester, of Ky.; Lamison, of

Nev. Freedmens Affairs-Cobb, N. C.; Brooks,

diana; to the great supplies of block and tuminous coal, and the means of develuminous coal, and the first means of the means of t

Intyre, of Ga.
Revision Laws of United States-Butler,

Ozr, Iowa; Farwell, Ili.; Sessions, N. Y. Gelz, Pa.; Wells, Mo.; Perry, N. Y. Mileage—McGrow, W. Va.; Darrell, La.

Hazelton, N. J.; Galladay, Tenn.; Blair

Mis. Harris, Miss.; Archer, Md.; Lowis, Ky.

Expenditures in State Departments—
Conyer, Mich.; Whitely, Ga.; Havens, Mo.; Hogers, N. Y.; Myers, Pa.

Expenditures in Treasury Department—
Lynch, Me.; Sypher, La.; Hay, Ill.; Barnom, Conn., Kendall, Nev.

Expenditure in War Department—Williams, Ind.; Barber, Wis.; Snyder, Ark.; Acker, Pa.; Kiasel, N. Y.

Expenditures in Navy Departmene—Kellog, Conn.; Parker, Me.; Hostetter, Wis.; Biges, Del, and Tuthill, N. Y.

Expenditures P. O. Department—Barry, Miss.; Hosmer, Pa.; Bigby, Ga.; Roberts, N. Y.; Shaffer, N. C.

Expenditures Interior Department—Hills, N. J.; Smith, O.; Beveredge, Ills.; Adams, Ky.; Conner, Tex.

Expenditures Public Buildings—Hawley, Ills.; Morphis, Miss.; Shoemaker, Pa.; Wood, N. Y.; Duke, Va.

On Rules—The Speaker, Banks, Mass.; Garfield, O.; Cox, N. Y.; Randall, Pa.

Printing—Beatty, O.; Pendleton, R. I.; Price, Ga.

Library—Peters, Me.; Wheeler and

Princing—Beacty, U.; Fendiedo, R. I.;
Price, Ga.

Library—Peters, Me.; Wheeler and
Campbell, O.

Enrolled Bills—Buckley, Ala.; Foster,
Mich.; Bond, N. J. -Peters, Me.; Wheeler and

Joint Select Committee on Insurrectionary States-Poland, Vt.; Maynard, Tenn. Scofield, Pa.; Farnsworth, Ill.; Coburn, Ind.; Stevenson, O.; Butler, Masa; Lan-sing, N. Y.; Cox, N. Y.; Beck, Ky.; Van Trump, O.; Waddell, N. C.; Robinson, Ill.; Hanks, Ark. Henks, Ark.

Ils.; Henks, Ark.

Select Committee on Mississippi Levies—
of Morey Lawaide, Io.; M. McKee, Miss.;
Vt.
Mr. Butles, of Mass., offered a resolution to print 20,000 copies of the treaty of Washington. Referred.
Y.;
Mr. BECK asked leave to offer a resolution to print 20,000 copies.

Fueifle Railroad—Wheeler, of N. Y.;
Buffington, of Mass.; Lynch, of Me., Bypher, of La; Killinger, of Pa; Beveridge,
of Ills.; Houghton, of Cal.; Averill, of
Minn; Wells, of Mo.: McKinny, of Ohio;
Smith, Ely, Jr., of N. Y.; Harper, of N.
C.; Henry, of Ky.
Claims—Blair, of Mick.; Strong, of
Conn.; Buckley, of Ala; Holman, of Ind.;
Smith, of N. Y.; Fry, of Maine; Foster, of
Ohio; Harris, of Vermont; Foster, of Pa.
Commerce—Bhellabarger, of Ohio; Sawver, of Wis, Lynch, of Maine; Cougar, of
Mich.; Sheldon, of La; Negley, of Pa. S.
Ilolman, of Indiana; Hambleton, of Md.
Townsend, of N. Y.
The Senate was called to order by Vice
President Col.PAx at 12 o'clock, Most of
Townsend, of N. Y.
The Senate was called to order by Vice
President Col.PAx at 12 o'clock, Most of
P

The Senate was called to order by Vice President Coleax at 12 o'clock. Most of the Senators were in their seats, and the gallery was filled with interested specta-

After prayer, the usual committee was of the Senate to receive any communication from the Executive.

Mr. Blair offered a resolution calling on the President to state by what law he declared martial law and suspended the writ of habeas corpus in certain counties in South Carolina, and a statement of all

for the relief of the sufferers by the fire in Chicago and providing for free importation of goods and merchandise contributed in foreign countries for the relief of the Chicago sufferers when consigned to the proper aid committees for distribution; and revertible, also for the payment of the proper aid committees for distribution; and providing, also, for the payment of the drawback of import duties on all materials to be actually used in buildings erected on the ground burned over by the fire, if said materials shall have been inspected within one year from said date of the fire, and suspending the collection of Internal Revenue taxes till the close of the next

sentenced to six years in the chain gang, inneteen to four years in the same gang, four to six months imprisonment, and two were liberated. The sentences were immediately executed, those murdered not being allowed an hour respite to see their friends. The volunteers raided through the streets all day, shooting eight Cubers. Rusiness was entirely suspendtheir triemts. The volunteers raided fithrough the streets all day, shooting eight Gubans. Business was entirely suspended, and quiet only partially restored after the executions. The students were all quiet young, mere boys, but met their deaths bravely in the presence of immenses of money to save them, the father of one offering one million dollars, but all were vain. The Captain General, Valmaseds, was absent at the time, but fully sanctioned the murders on his return. The authorities appear perfectly impotent in the presence of the volunteers.

The Cold Weathers—Interruption to Navigation.

Naw York, December 4.—A large number of canal boats are frozen in one offering payments on account of the salking fund, were: For civil and missellaneous purposes \$16,533,049.33; for Indians \$3,533,049.33; for presions \$8,000,689.99; for interest on the public debt \$86,725,124.87.

The cidentification of continuous payments of the remaining the strength of the properties of the remaining the properties of the remaining the strength of the remaining the properties of the remaining

New York, December 4.—A large number of canal boats are frozen in on the Hudson river between here and Albany, having on board over half a million dollars worth of produce. It is expected that the mild weather to-day, with rain and an accompanying drizzle, will thaw

them out.
Mil.WAURES, December 4.—The propeller Montgomery arrived here yesterday from Saginaw. She reports not much los fir the Straits, but considerable in Saginaw Bay and the river. She was bound for Chicago, but is detained here by the for the strain of the strai storm.

Merision Lenes of United States—Butter, of Mass.; Pollard, of Vt.; Ambler, of Ohio; Lansing, of N. Y.; Killinger, of Pa; Bigley Leach, S. C.; Sherwood, Pa.; Loss, of Ala.

Weight Hand Measures—Kelly, tween the French and German elements, when all all with the

THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Report of Secretary Boutwell.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Dec. 4. Six:—The country has been prosper-us during the year now closing and the public finances have shared in the general

During the fiscal year ending June 30th Burning the inscriptor rending 3 due sound 1871, the reduction of the public debt was \$94,327,764 84. The total decrease in the public debt from March 1st, 1869, to December 1st, 1871, was \$277,311,-892 16, and during the same period the annual interest has been reduced \$16,-741 4360. was \$94,327,764 84. The total decrease in the public debt from March 1st, 1869, 25 44; permanent appropriations \$11,258, to December 1st, 1871, was \$277,311, 892 16, and during the same period the annual interest has been reduced \$16, 744,430 04.

The revenue for the year 1871, and the receipts since the first of July last, show that the time has arrived when a considerable further reduction in taxes can be sinking und, or the sum of \$28,679,203 due on account of the sinking und, or the sum of \$28,679,203 due on account of the sinking und, or the sum of \$28,679,203 due on account of the sinking und, or the sum of \$28,679,203 due on account of the sinking und, or the sum of \$28,679,203 due on account of the sinking und, or the sum of \$28,679,203 due on account of the sinking und, or the sum of \$28,679,203 due on account of the sinking und, or the sum of \$28,679,203 due on account of the sinking und, or the sum of \$28,679,203 due on account of the sinking und, or the sum of \$28,679,203 due on account of the sinking und, or the sum of \$28,679,203 due on account of the sinking und, or the sum of \$28,679,203 due on account of the sinking und, or the sum of \$28,679,203 due on account of the sinking und, or the sum of \$28,679,203 due on account of the sinking und, or the sum of \$28,679,203 due on account of the sum of \$28,679,203 due

erable further reduction in taxes can be made, and yet leave the Government in a position to pay \$50,000,000 annually of the principal of the debt, including the amount pledged through the sinking fund. In my annual report to Congress for 1870, I expressed the opinion that the settled policy of the country should contemplate a revenue sufficient to meet the ordinary expenses of the Government, pay the in-terest on the public debt and from twenty to fifty millions of the principal annually. To that opinion I adhere, and I have even a stronger conviction that the pay-ment annually upon the principal of the public debt should not be less than fifty

illion dollars. Large as the revenues of the country have been during the last three years our system of taxation has not been oppressive o individuals, nor has it in any sensible legree embarrassed the business of the degree emparrissed the business of the country; and while relief from taxation is desirable, it is more desirable to maintain the public credit in its present elevated position, not only as an example to other nations but for its historical value in enalities the contraction of the country bling the government to make a transfer of darge amounts upon favorable terms, if unhappily in the future an agency should

require such loans to be made.

The power to negotiate a large loan at five per cent, and enter upon negotiations for the sale of bonds bearing five,

year. The cost of collecting this revenue was \$6,500,572 01 for 1871, being 3.11 per cent, while the cost for the year 1870 was \$6,337,137 25, or 8.23 per cent. The appropriation for the collection of customs, with the additions derived from these and repeatities and for fellivers are fines and penalties, and for failures, ex-ceeded the expenditures by the sum of more than \$800,000, and there is no doubt that the permanent appropria-tion will be ample for the present and for

the next fiscal year.

The reduction for the rates on duty to In South Carolina, and a statement of all the facts on which he acted in issuing his proclamation.

Mr. RAMERY introduced a bill to establish connection with the District of Duluth and to create St. Paul a Port of entry.

Mr. Logan introduced a bill to estable in the connection with the District of Duluth and to create St. Paul a Port of entry.

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Laid on the table.

Ma. Logan introduced a bill to provide
the raile of the sufferers by the fire in of tea imported, 20 per cent in the quan-tity of collee, 53 per cent in the quantity of brown sugar, 120 per cent in the quantity of pig iron, 186 per cent in the quantity of melado, 139 per cent in the quar tity of spices, and a large increase in many other articles. The probabilities are that the customs revenue for the current year will exceed that for the years 1870 and 1871.

The receipts from internal revenue were \$143,098,153.63, being \$4,048,984.29 within one year from said date of the fire, of N. Y.

The receipts from internal revenue of N. Y.

District of Columbia—Starkweather, of Conner, Williams, of Ind.; Poland, of V.; Darrell, of La.; Horner, of Pa.; Colton, of Iows; Eldridge, of Wis.; Crebs, of Ill.; Rosevell, of N. Y.

Rosevell, of N. Y.

Wilson, of Ind.; Goodrich, of N. Y.; Eldridge, of Wis.; Voorhees, of Ind.; Potter, of N. Y.

Revolutionary Claims.—Wallace, S. C.; Pendleton, R. I.; Prindle, N. Y.; Meyers, M. J.

Public Expenditures.—Sawyer, Wis.; Strong, Conn.; Whitley Lowe, Kan.; Foster, Mich.; Kinzella, N. Y. Meyers, Pa.; Davis, W. Va.; Reed, Ky.

Pa.; Davis, W. Va.; Reed, Ky.

The Recent Atroctities of the Voluntian outside the tomb and substituting wreaths of garlics instead of immortelles. At the court martial, the chaplain stated it was alleged from internal revenue 44,049,054,091,027,21; Indians, \$7.

The Recent Atroctities of the Voluntian outside the collection of Internal revenue and the sum of the elgible in the collection of the results of the collection of Congress in favor of the collection district of Illinois as have suffered material loss by the fire. Tabled.

The Precident's Message was received and read, after which the Senate adjourned.

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505.08; total, \$299,177,188.25.

The miscellaneous revenues for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1871, were derived from the following sources: Premiums on the sales of coin, \$890,283.95, fees from United States consuls, \$565, 1668 from United States consuls, \$903,*563.24; storage, rent, labor, &c., at Custom House, \$41,310.61; fines, penalties and forelitures for violations of custom laws, \$592,579.86; fees on letters patent, \$620,319.11; tax on circulation de-

The estimated receipts of the remaining three quarters for the present year are as follows: From customs, \$148,000,000; from internal revenue, \$90,000,000; from sales of public lands, \$2,000,000; from miscellaneous sources, \$18,000,000; total, \$258,000,000. The estimated expenditures for the

same period, excepting payments on ac-count of the sinking fund, are: For civil

undertake to state precisely the causes which have contributed to the public which have contributed to the photo the prosperity, there is no substantial reason for questioning the truth of the statement that the last few years have been the most prosperous in the history of the said act as it now reads. Should the country—years without example in our States that have already received their own affairs, and without parallel in the proportions of the circulation be authorized. sterived entirely from the exhibition of an bonest purpose on the part of the people to maintain the public faith, which can be best shown by large and frequent payments upon the public debt.

The revenue from customs for the year 1871 was greatly in excess of the estimates, amounting to \$206,370,408 05.

customs. This amount added to the ref duction proposed under the Internal Revonue laws gives a total reduction of \$30-,
000,000.

In this view I respectfully recommend
to the consideration of Congress the reduction of the duties on salt to the extent
of fifty per cent; the duty on bituminous
coal to fifty cents per ton; the reduction
of the duty on raw hides and skins, and
the removal of all duties from a large
class of articles produced in other countries which enter into the arts and manufactures of this country, and which are
factory results. Although some efforts have factures of this country, and which are not produced in the United States, and tures, and the reduction of the duties upon

ness and many. To reduce the rates of all main and the building could be repaired, the with benefit to every class of people.

The average premium; on gold for the year 1809 was 39.54 per cent; for the year 1809 it was 32.56 per cent premium; for the year 1870 it was 14.83 per cent premium; and for the first eleven months of the year 1871 it was 12.1 per cent premium. The value of the paper currency of the country during the years 1869 and 1. Weste a letter to Governor Palmer asks. of the country during the years 1860 and I wrote a letter to Governor Palmer askpurposes, \$69,498,710.79; for War Depart, ment, \$35,799,991.82. (This is the net amount after deducting \$8,280,093.12 repaid into the Treasury as proceeds of the sales of ordnance, &c. The true expendiculares were \$44,080,094.00; For Navy Department, \$19,431,027.21; Indians, \$7,420,997.44; for pensions, \$34,443.894.88; loss affairs of the court of the Site of the Sales of ordnance, &c. The trie expendiculares were \$44,080,094.00; For Navy Department, \$19,431,027.21; Indians, \$7,420,997.44; for pensions, \$34,443.894.88; loss affairs of the court of the Site of the courts of the Courts of the Site of the Courts of the Site of the Courts of the Courts of the Courts of the Site of the Courts o 1870, was apparently appreciated by the ing him to recommend to the Legislature increased use of paper money in the South, the passage of an act granting nuthority that shields by the state of the credit of the United States upon a condemn such land as might be required firm besis. On the first of January, 1871, the last named fact was fully accomplishto obtain it by purchase at a reasonable the last named fact was fully accomplished, and since that time the appreciation of the paper currency has been due wholly to the increased demand for it in the bust present moment and its value on the ist of December, 1870, may be attributed to the latter cause, and turnishes the best of December, 1870, may be attributed to the latter cause, and turnishes the best mans which the country has yet had for accretaining the quantity of paper currency which can be used and its value kept at par with gold. The result of this test is provided to the service of the present moment and the structures, thus accretaining the quantity of paper currency which can be used and its value kept at par with gold. The result of this test is provided to the service of the preceding year. It is hardly necessary to say that in the existing condition of affairs of the process of the preceding year. It is hardly necessary to say that in the existing condition of affairs of the process of the preceding year. It is hardly necessary to say that in the existing condition of affairs of the process of the preceding year. It is hardly necessary to say that in the existing condition of affairs of the process of the preceding year. It is hardly necessary to say that in the existing condition of affairs of the preceding year. It is hardly necessary to say that in the existing condition of affairs of the preceding year. It is hardly necessary to say that in the existing condition of affairs of the preceding year. It is hardly necessary to say that in the case of the preceding year. At the date of my last report, above the desired that the provent of the preceding year. It is hardly necessary to say that in the case of the report and the preceding year. At the date of the p the last named fact was fully accomplish-ed, and since that time the appreciation of the paper currency has been due wholly to the increased demand for it in the busi-ness affairs of the country. The difference between the value of paper money at the present moment and its value on the 1st of December, 1870, may be attributed to

count of the sinking fund, are: For civil and miscellaneous purposes, \$50,000,000: for war Department, \$30,000,000: for Indians, \$0,000,000; for pensions, \$24,000,000; for indians, \$0,000,000; for public debt, \$85,000,000; for indians, \$0,000,000. These estimates show a balance applicable to the payment of the principal of the public debt for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872, of \$71,794,901.08.

The received by the officers of burging in regard to pay. During the last fiscal year the office of colstant of the public debt for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872, of \$71,794,901.08. now paid from moreties being quite suilicient to place the entire force upon a satincrees of construction shall have been and I respectfully recommend that proising the last fiscal year the office of collector and surveyor of the port of New
York each received from modeltes the sum
of \$49,315.69, and the naval office the sum
of \$49,315.69, and the naval office the sum
of \$49,315.69, and the naval office the sum
of \$40,315.69, and the naval office the

\$3,421,812.40; executive establishment, \$17,443,531.30; judicial establishment, think with just reason, that the agents of \$17,443,531.30; judicial establishment \$31,4351.30; military establishment \$31,4350.98; naval establishment \$13,946, nouncing \$18,946, nounci the real interest of the government; and as a necessary result the conduct of such officers is open to suspicion, both on the part of those who are punished by them and the government they ostensibly represent. It may be deemed expedient to leave the law with the povernment they office in recercit. eave the law as it now stands in regard

three million four hundred and ninely and dollars now outstanding

country—years without example in our own affairs, and without parallel in the affairs of any other government. It is practicable to dispense with all revenue from internal sources, except that derived from spirits, tobacco and malt liquors. These sources should furnish for the years 1873 and 1873 a revenue of about \$110,000,000, making a reduction of taxes of \$16,000,000. The revenue from customs under the existing laws and from lands and miscellaneous sources would amount. loan show that the national banks have upon the whole acted liberally, more than a hundred millions of dollars having

been subscribed for them on their own ecounts. It is not unreasonable to tende to these institutions the opportunity to subscribe for bonds under the act of July subscribe for bonds under the act of July 14, 1870, to an amount equal to the deposite required of them as security for circula-tion, and to couple with it that after ninety days to the extent that the offer may tions may be made in the revenue from declined other banking associations may customs. This amount added to the re-

factory results. Although some efforts have ide at counterfeiting the special pathe revenue from which is inconsiderathe revenue from which is inconsiderable. Such a list, with the revenue derived from each article, is in course of
preparation and will be submitted to Congress. The removal of the duties from a

Since the first of July, 1869, seventy millarge class of articles used in manufaclion sheets of paper have been accounted. lion sheets of paper have been manufac-tured, all of which have been accounted

tures, and the reduction of the duties upon coal, furnishes an opportunity for a molerate decrease in the rates of duties upon those products whose cost will be diminished by this change.

While nothing as the consequence of legislation could be more disastrous to the public prosperity than a policy which should destroy or seriously disturb the manufacturing interests of the country, it is still possible, by wise and moderate changes adapted to the condition of business and labor, to reduce the rates of duties with benefit to every class of people. to obtain it by purchase at a reasonate price, payment to be made upon an appraisal in every case. The site for a building erected by the Government for public uses should be large enough to separate it from all other structures, thus furnishing sufficient light for the prosecutions.

lawa relating to national banks tending to that result, which will not affect unfavorably the general character of the system.

It is my duty to call the attention of Congress to the importance of abolishing and the custom house, post office at Portland, Oregon: the custom house, post office and independent treasury at Boston, the system of shares or mocies as for the benefit of revenue officers and other persons officially connected with the government. This measure was recommended in my last annual report, and a statement was submitted to Congress showing the the amount received by the officers of customs, together with a bill increasing their salaries without any increase of appropriation from the Treasury, the sum now paid from moteites being quite sufficient to place the entire force upon a satisfact of the Treasury in the properties and post office at Portland, Oregon: the custom house, post all tile mint and assay offices are continually in charge of the Treasury portland, oregon: the custom house and post office at Portland, Oregon: the custom house, post all the mint and assay offices are continually in charge of the Treasury popuration of the supportance of a sum that the mint and assay offices are continually in charge of the Treasury popuration of the sum that the mint and assay offices are continually in charge of the Treasury popuration of the sum that the mint and assay offices are continually in charge of the Treasury popuration of the sum that the mint and assay offices are continually in charge of the Treasury popuration of the public unit of the public of the public of the sum that the public of the public of the public of the public of the p

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The survey of the Atlantic coast is now the properties of the survey of the Atlantic coast is now the properties of the survey of the Atlantic coast is now the properties of the survey of the Atlantic coast is now the properties of the survey of the Atlantic coast is now the properties of the survey of the Atlantic coast is now the properties of the survey of the Atlantic coast is now the properties of the survey of the Atlantic coast is now the properties of the prop

but they appear to be necessary, and I respectfully recommend them to the consideration of Congress.

Under an act of Congress approved July 30th, 1870, Dr. John M. Woodford, has been appointed Supervising Surgeon of the Marine Hospital service; has administration is satisfactory to the Descriptor. tration is satistactory to the Department The average number of hospital patients for the fiscal year, ending June 13th, 1870, was 1,016, and for the year ending June 30th, 1871; 1,138. The total cost of the was 1,016, and for the year ending June 30th, 1871, 1,138. The total cost of the service for the first year was \$405,624, peing an average for each patient of \$1.09 per day, and for the latter year \$453,per day, and for the latter year \$4.33, the Treasury, in his discretion, has in 052.42, or an average of \$1.04 perday. In the first named year the hospital tax was \$2.800 per annum. It is not an exagger-\$668,193.70, and in the latter year it amounted to \$239,502.14. The Supervision to say the head of a division in gargeon is of the opinion that paviling hospitals are better adapted to the successful treatment of the sick, than the ordinary in the successful treatment of the sick, than the ordinary which the country and the world are discretibilities of the sick and store while linary buildings of brick and stone, while dinary outlangs of brick and same, while the expenses are only one-fourth as great. In accordance with his suggestion I rec-ommend an appropriation of fifty thou-sand dollars for the purchase of land and the construction of a pavilion hospital at Pittsburgh, Pa. The present hospital is situated in the vicinity of the iron mills and railways, and as it can be sold for about seventy thousand dollars the government will be fully relimbursed for the cost of a new hospital, while the comfort of the patients will be promoted. An estimate has been made that the sum of \$\frac{450}{650} \text{ for } \text{ for \$50,000 will be sufficient for the construct tion of a pavilion hospital on Angel Is-land, in the bay of San Francisco, sufficient to accommodate a hundred and fifty patients, and I also recommend an appropriation of that amount for that purpose. I also respectfully renew the ommendation made heretotore for a pavilion hospital near the city of New York sufficient for the accommodation of 200 patients.

The revenue marine service employs

twenty-five steam vessels and eight sailing vessels. In addition to these there are two large steamers upon the lakes not in commission and two schooners upon th coast condemned as not fit for duty the six large steamers upon the lakes four only are in commission, and as the others are not needed I have the honor to recommend that authority be given for the

During the last year four iron steamer During the mst year four from seamers have been built, three of 250 and one of 350 tons burthen. Under the existing appropriation of \$6,200,000 the department is about to issue proposals for four small iron propellers, two for the Pacific and two for the Atlantic coset. A further appropriate the form of the Atlantic coset. two for the Atlantic coast. A further ap-propriation of \$200,000 is needed to enable the department to carry into effect the recommendation of the committee whose report was approved by the department and submitted to Congress May 26, 1870. The plan recommended by the commit-tee, when fully adopted, will effect a reduction in the expenses of this branch the service of about \$500,000, or about 34 per cent of the whole cost. The changes proposed contemplate the use of vessels of tion of the number of men em-ployed and the expenses of the revenue marine service for the year ending June 30th, 1871, were \$1,251,984.52 against

been discharged, and their places have been discharged, and their places have been filled by promotion, and by the appointment of additional officers. After a competent examination. There are several officers in the service, who on account of age are unfit for duty. The uppel to that the object of his competent is their process and for the in-

of \$48,195,69, and the naval cases the officers of \$20,000 of \$48,195 for 1. In report of Mr. Charles Bryant of \$200,000 of \$48,195 for 1. In report of Mr. Charles Bryant of \$200,000 of \$48,195 for 1. In report of Mr. Charles Bryant of \$200,000 of \$48,195 for 1. In report of Mr. Charles Bryant of \$49,195 for 1. In report of Mr. Charles Bryant of \$49,195 for 1. In report of Mr. Charles Bryant of \$49,195 for 1. In report of Mr. Charles Bryant of the furnation of \$200,000 of \$48,195 for 1. In report of Mr. Charles Bryant of the furnation of \$400,000 of \$48,195 for 1. In report of Mr. Charles Bryant of the furnation of \$400,000 of \$48,195 for 1. In report of Mr. Charles Bryant of \$40,000 of \$40,000

The Weekly Intelligencer

A large sheet containing all the URRENT NEWS, MISCELLANROUS, LITER-

ARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE. AND VALUABLE READING FOR THE FAMILY. TERMS OF THE WEELLY: Single Copy, for one year, in advance, ... \$ 1 50

suggests an appropriation for the con-struction of a house upon each island for he accommodation of the age any evil has resulted from the arrange-ment it is manifest that it ought not to be continued. It is estimated that an apdirection of this department, have been continued. It is estimated that an appropriation of \$5,000 will be sufficient for seen from the brief report of the progress made by the Superintendent in advance of the usual detailed reports with the messages annually submitted to Congress.

The survey of the Atlantic coast is now specified and advance of two agents of two agents. The survey of the Atlantic coast is now appointment of two agents or two assistantly approaching completion; that of the Gulf coast is more than half finished; thous be made for their salaries and ex-These estimates show a balance of \$7,294,963 01 applicable to the payment of the principal of the debt, in addition to the sum of \$28,073,263 due on account of the sinking lund, or the sum of \$38,073,263 due on account of the sinking lund, or the sum of \$35,074; for in the estimates for the next fiscal year I have not included in the receipts the premium on gold which may be sold nor in the expenditures the premium which may be paid on bonds to be purchased in currency.

In the estimates for the next fiscal year I have not included in the receipts the premium of a paid on bonds to be purchased in currency.

In the estimates for the next fiscal year I have not included in the receipts the premium of a paid on bonds to be purchased in currency.

In the estimates for the next fiscal year I have not included in the receipts the premium which may be sold nor in the expenditures the premium which may be paid on bonds to be purchased in currency.

In the suggestions I have the honer to the first, that the ability of the Nation to pay at least fifty million dollars annually of the principal of the public debt shall not be impaired; and secondly, that in the change of the revenue system no violence shall be done to the business interests of the country. While I do not undertake to state precisely the causes which have contributed to the public debt which have contributed to the public for the received to the public for the received to the public for the result wently interest of the public for the received to the public for the received to the public for the same act.

The Treasury has redeemed expedient to the informers who are not officers, and that suitable appearance to the them of each femce for any officer to the information, and giving to the information, and giving to the information, and giving to the information and giving to the inf

officers, whose duties are hardy less important, receive only \$3,000. The Solicitor of the Treasury is upon a salary of \$3,500, while the Solicitor of Internal Revenue, whose duties are less important, receives a salary of \$4,000. The heads of divisions in the Internal Revenue Department receive salaries of \$2,500 pc while in every other branch o annum, while in every other branch of the Treasury they are selected from fourth-class clerks, where the salaries are fixed by law at \$1,800 a year, although for several years an appropriation has been made from which the Secretary of the Treasury, in his discretion, has in more concerned than in that of the Collector of Customs at New York; yet the latter officer receives more than \$50,000 a year, while it is with difficulty that the former is able to secure the inadequate sum of \$2,000. The same remark migh with truth be made of several Bureau officers, and of persons in the office of officers, and of persons in the officer of the Treasury of the United States. In this connection I also recommend an increase of the salary of the Supervising Surgeon of the Marine Hospital. I think it my duty to speak of the act creating the Department of Justice by which the Salicitor of the Treasure and the Salicitor of the Treasure and the Salicitor Solicitor of the Treasury and the Solicitor of the Internal Revenue office are made of the Internal Revenue office are made officers of that department. The proper and essential duty of the Solicitors is to give advice to the Secretary and Bureau officers upon questions which arise in the daily business of the departments.

GRO. S. BOUTWELL,

Secretary of the Treasury
To the President,

THE BURBRIDGE-O'NEIL UN-PLEANANTNESS.

CINCINNATI, December 4.-The hostile correspondence between Gen. O'Neil and Gen. Burbridge consisted of five letters on December 1st. O'Neil wrote to Burbridge: "My love for your family precludes my challenging you;" and adds, "It is with you to waive such matters. I demand satisfaction."

satisfaction.

Gen. Burbridge replies: "I am ready
to afford you satisfaction, and waive family considerations."

Gen. O'Neil responds: "Name the time

and place. General Burbridge answers: "I have placed the matter entirely in the hands of Colonel W. G. Ferrell." Gen-eral O'Neil asks truce till December 2d, to select a friend. On December 2d O'Neil announces the choice of Capt. John Tis dale as his friend. An appointment was made for the seconds to meet at the Clifon House, Covington, at ten o'clock in he morning, but the meeting did not take lace. The following notes concluded the matter:
"To Col. Ferrell:

DRAR SIL—I am authorized by Col.
O'Neil to say that if his communication
of yesterday is construed into a challenge
that the construction is erroneous.

J. M. TEDALE."

" To Capt. Tisdale :

If the Colonel does not mean by his re-iterated demands for satisfaction from Gen. Burbridge, and his request that Gen. B. should fix the time and place of meet ing, what did he mean? Please, therefore, to see the Colonel without delay, and ascertain more precisely the meaning of the note, which my friend understood to be a challenge.

I am authorized by the Colonel to say that the object of his communication yes-terday was based upon the hypothesis that General B. had done him nipury, and he desired to know from him if he was me desirst to know from him it he was willing to render satisfaction to him so as to enable him to know how to act in hi-ture. The satisfaction he desires is such as two gentlemen would say was due him under the circumstances, without refer ence to the code of honor "To Mr. Tisdale :

"SIR-I have no authority to act as a peace commissioner in this business. I shall advise Gen. B. to pay no further at-tention to Col. W. G. Ferrel." Here the correspondence ended.

(Nore)—Mrs. Gains relied mainly upon this will in her claims.
The Varieties Theatre opened for the season, with an address by Mr. E. C. Han-cock, of the Times.

Virginia Public Works to be Sold. RICHMOND, December 4 - The State's